

concerned about growth in Government bureaucracy.

I am particularly concerned by the fact that the intelligence conferees have decided to establish four new senior positions under the Director of Central Intelligence, all requiring Senate confirmation. In addition to a new Deputy Director, which the administration requested, the Intelligence Conferees have agreed to create three new Assistant Directors of Central Intelligence. The administration has clearly indicated its opposition to the establishment of these Assistant Director positions.

In my view, this is an unnecessary expansion of bureaucracy at a time when virtually every other area of Government is shrinking. There is no evidence that I am aware of to justify this growth. The Presidential commission that just completed its study of these matters, the Brown Commission, did not make such a recommendation, nor has the Director of Central Intelligence.

Since the organization of the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence does not come under the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee, Senator NUNN and I have not sought to oppose the establishment of these new positions on behalf of the Armed Services Committee, even though we agree that the case for their creation is not compelling. In the areas where the Armed Services Committee does have jurisdiction, the intelligence conference report has been adjusted to address concerns that Senator NUNN and I raised on behalf of the Armed Services Committee and the Department of Defense. Since the Intelligence Conferees addressed these concerns in a satisfactory manner, Senator NUNN and I have agreed not to oppose the intelligence conference report.

Notwithstanding our general satisfaction with the intelligence authorization conference report, Senator NUNN joins me in registering opposition to what we view as an unwarranted expansion of intelligence bureaucracy. It is my intent to follow this matter closely in the future. The executive branch may choose not to fill these positions. Nevertheless, I plan to reexamine the legislation establishing these new positions during the 105th Congress.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the conference report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the conference report appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

#### ANIMAL DRUG AVAILABILITY ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2508, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2508) to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to provide for improvements in the process of approving and using animal drugs, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2508) was deemed read the third time, and passed.

#### NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and that the Senate turn to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 295.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 295) to designate October 18, 1996, as "National Mammography Day."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and the preamble be agreed to, en bloc, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 295) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

#### S. RES. 295

Whereas according to the American Cancer Society, 184,300 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer in 1996, and 44,300 women will die from this disease;

Whereas in the decade of the 1990's, it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, resulting in nearly 500,000 deaths;

Whereas, the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease than a woman at age 50;

Whereas, at least 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas, mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide a safe and quick diagnosis;

Whereas, experts agree that mammography is the best method of early detection of breast cancer, and early detection is the key to saving lives; and

Whereas, mammograms can reveal the presence of small cancers of up to 2 years or more before regular clinical breast examination or breast self-examination (BSE), saving as many as 30 percent more lives: Now, therefore, be it.

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates October 18, 1996, as "National Mammography Day". The Senate requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate programs and activities.

#### AUTHORITY TO PRINT REPORT AS SENATE DOCUMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report mandated by Public Law 101-423, entitled "Final Report to Congress on the Joint Resolution to Establish a National Policy on Permanent Papers," be printed as a Senate document, and I ask further that 300 additional copies be made available for use of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues—especially those who co-sponsored my legislation establishing a national policy on permanent paper—the final mandated report to the Congress on progress in reaching the objectives of that policy. That legislation, which became Public Law 101-423 on October 12, 1990, stated that:

It is the policy of the United States that Federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid free permanent papers.

The Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Public Printer were required to make three progress reports to the Congress over a 5 year period, and the last of these has now been made, reporting developments through 1995. This latest report is a record of remarkable progress and I am pleased that it will be printed as a Senate document.

When I first introduced a permanent paper bill in October 1988, almost all documents and publications produced by the Federal Government or by Federal funds were on acidic papers with a useful life of less than 100 years. These papers had been in general use since the mid-19th century. The Federal Government was not unique. State and local governments and private publishers all used such papers.

Librarians and archivists had for some time expressed their concerns about the loss of irreplaceable historical, cultural and scientific books, publications and other records. Many millions of dollars were already being spent by research libraries, foundations, and State and Federal governments either to save these materials by deacidification or to preserve their contents by microfilming—both costly processes.

I might note that when the present Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, appeared before the Senate